EX-PRESIDENT GREVY DEAD

The Enemy of Gambetta Succumbs to Lung Trouble at the Age of 84.

Story of the Life of the Third Executive of the Third French Republic-Retired in Disgrace on Account of His Son-in-Law.

Paris, Sept. 9.—M. Jules Grevy, ex-President of France, died at his Mont-Sous-Vaudrey home, in the Department of Jura to-day. He had been suffering four days with a severe attack of congestion of the lungs. The death of M. Grevy was quite unexpected. No alarming symptoms were noticed and no anxiety was felt when he was taken ill. The funeral will take place on Monday, at Mont-Sons-Vandrey, unless the Cabinet decides for a funeral with public honors, to which the deceased is entitled as a former President. No precedent, however, exists for such a funeral, the Thiers family having refused to permit a state ceremony on the occasian of the death of the first President of the republic. President Carnot has sent a telegram to the brother of the deceased, expressing pro-found regret and condolence. The newspapers give the warmest praise to Grevy's service to the republic.

François Paul Jules Grevy was born Aug. 15, 1807. The birthplace of President Grevy was in the Jura, at Mont-Sous-Vaudrez. His parents were well-to-do but humble people, being engaged in agriculture. They brought him up in severe and pure ways, and gave him coarse food at their plain and mountainous home. He was sent to college, and there made rapid progress. His studies were pursued with laborious effort, and while he ranked high among his fellows, he gave no promise of brilliancy. being austere and unimaginative in temperament and mind. Grevy went to Paris to study law, and had just finished his three years' course when the revolution of 1830 broke out. A young man of twentythree years, he took down from the wall in his room an old musket, and went into the streets prepared to fight, and during the storming of the Babylon barracks was in | ing after a very big supper, where much the front rank of the assailants. With the | wine had been drunk, made a wager that return of peace the young lawyer quietly went into an office, and remained there several years. Many of his cases were political, and the name of a lawyer who, that stormy time, defended man who was pesecuted for his opinions was in every one's mouth. Leaders in society, in literature, in art, as well as leaders in politics, gathered to the court-rooms, and an ambitious young advocate could have asked no better opportunity to secure attention. The year 1848 found him hard at work in his profession. It was then that Ledra Rollin sent him into the Jura, among the friends of his youth, as an agent of the new republic, and they elected him to the National Assembly by a vote of

Taking a seat with the new party, he voted with it for the abolition of capital punishment and the banishment of the Orleans family. At times there were radical measures proposed by the party to which he had attached himself, but he always spoke with moderation against the measures of Socialists.

WAS NAPOLEON'S ENEMY. The chief event during this period in which M. Grevy was a very important factor was the parliamentary debate arising out of the question relative to the presidency of the republic. The authorities who were then in the Cabinet thinking it well that one man should be appointed for the space of four years to the presidential chair, and having brought forward a proposition to that effect before the house, the occupant of the Elysee introduced his celebrated amendment known in history as the Grevy one, wherein it was provided that the presidency of the republic be aboushed, and that the supreme power be vested in the hands of the Prime Minister, elected for an indefinite period, and always liable to be revoked by a vote of the Assembly. In substantiation of his amendment he said inter alia; "Do you forget that it was the elections of the year X which gave Bonaparte the power of erect ing a throne and of sitting thereouf Stil you say you wish to establish a demo-cratic republic! What more would you do if you wished to restore the monarchy under a different title? A like power conferred on one solely, whatever name you give him, be it king or president, is a monarchical power; and that which you are about to raise up will be more considerable

than that you have overturned."

Jules Grevy thus sketched in bold language the change that would come over the country; the President of the republic transformed into a despot, and liberty herself crushed under foot. His amendment was supported by Carnot, Etienne Arago, Ledru Rollin, and others, but was resisted. Napoleon was elected President. Jules Grevy's words were true. The President became emperor, but Grevy remained Republican. The former, remembering the famous amendment, thought it dangerous to allow its author at large. Accordingly, orders were given to arrest M. Grevy. He was arrested and imprisoned in Mazas, where he was detained for several months. on the expiration of which he was released, He returned to Paris, but retired to private life. There was no place for such a man as he was in public. If he would grow "repentant," and take the regime over him as his, invitations to the Tuileries would follow, peats in the Cabinet would be given him; but Jules Grevy preferred his personal dignity and conscience to a recantation of his fixed ideas. His captivity at Mazas served only to confirm his views and render him more devoted to the republican cause. Not until 1868 did he appear again in public life. Then he was elected to the Corps Legislatif of the empire from the Jura by a vote which caused some surprise at the Tuileries by the size of it. His course there was as moderate as it had been in the in Paris:
Assembly of 1848. During the war he kept Mai. Jon

aloof from intrigue, and opposed Gambetta on many occasions. In 1871 he was a third time elected to the Assembly. This was the famous Bordeaux Assembly, which met to decide upon the future form of government for France. M. Grevy was chosen President a week after the opening of the session by an almost unanimous vote. He retained the office for more than two years, being seven times re-elected. He finally resigned, having been insulted by a member of the Right, from whom he failed to receive a proper apology. In the campaign of 1873 his knowledge of constitutional law was of great service to the Assembly in dealing with the difficult questions that came be-

fore it. HIS CELEBRATED PAMPHLET. During the months of confused menarchical machinations which followed the election of Marshal MacMahon, M. Grevy gave his Valuable aid and advice to the combined groups of the Left, and in October of that year published a celebrated pamphlet, "The Necessary Government," which concluded with the statement that "France can find safety only in the organization of the democracy," In November, 1878, he opposed the establishment of the "septenate," in favor of Marshal MacMahon, and refusing to recognize the constituent powers of the Assembly, abstained from voting upon the constitutional laws. When M. Buffett became Premier, in place of the Duc de Broglie, March 9, 1875, M. Grevy was recalled to his old post as President of the Assembly. He refused to be a candidate for a life scat or any other in the Senate, was re-elected to the Assembly in July, 1876, and October, 1877, and was maintained in the presidential chair at each renews! of the legislative offices. From the death of M. Thiers he had been the person designated by the Republican sentiment of France to fill the become vacant, and MacMahon having resigned, he was elected Jan. 30, 1879, as President of France for a term of seven years, and re-elected Dec. 28, 1885, for seven

However, he resigned two years later on account of the scorching scandals exposed regarding his notorious son-in-law, M. be-forgotten foul blot on the reputation of M. Jules Grevy was the third President over the condition of Mr. Fitzgerald.

or the third republic. The first was Thiers, a diplomate; the second was MacMahon, a

When M. Grevy was elected President of a nation of thirty-eight millions of people he quitted his apartments in the Rue St. Arnaud, where he had lived very modestly on the third floor, in order to take posses-sion of the Palace of the Elysee, whither he went to drain the cup to the dregs. M. Gravy was passionately fond of three diversions-chess, billiards and shooting. In order to find partners worthy of his skill in chess he very often used to visit the Grand Cafe, at the corner of Rue Scribe and the Boulevard. This great establishment, the resort of men about town, has a number of large rooms reserved for chess-players, one of which is called "La Salle des Vieux"-that is, the room for old gentle-men. There the politician was left at the door, and not a word of politics or business was allowed to be heard within its four walls. When M. Wilson domiciled himself at the Elysee a splendid fencing-room was

GREVY WAS PENURIOUS. M. Grevy was very stingy. He hated to give parties, receptions or balls, and only did so when obliged to do so. Instead of giving ten receptions a year, he only gave three, and then there was such a crush, the buffet and supper were so poor and so bad that people could not help making comparisons between him and his predecessor. for while Marshal MacMahon spent almost the whole of his large fortune when he was President, M. Grevy did nothing but buy and build houses. He enjoyed life most of all during his vacations, which he generally passed on his estate in the Jura, at Mont-sous-Vaudray. His house there is a very comfortable one; it is two stories high and was built, as it stands now, by his father. It is just the kind of a place that likely to possess. Grevy was leadthis quiet and contented life when appeared the man who destroyed all this peaceful existence and created in France a commotion. M. Wilson was a Frenchified Englishman. Mr. Wilson, the father of Daniel, left at his death a big fortune to his two children, for Daniel Wilson has a sister, who is a widow-Madame Pelouze-and who is said (by evil-minded people, of course) to have much flirted in times gone by with Jules Grevy.
Daniel Wilson led a very jolly life at the
beginning, and in the times of Napoleon III did his best to spend his large fortune with to the same famous band which, one even- | year less than 30 per cent., while in Marion they would make a certain young lady of light behavior walk down the most populous part of the Boulevard des Italiens, attired only with a necklace round her neck. young lady in question actually walked right though the boulevards and, of course, created a tremendous scandal. In this and many other ways the money left by Wilson, sr., was soon spent.

WILSON'S RAPID CAREER. One day M. Wilson made a wager that he would get himself elected to the National Assembly at the elections, three weeks thence. The bet was taken up, and Daniel Wilson, who looked so well after his own business, was called upon to participate in in the government of France.

In justice to Mr. Wilson, however, it must be said that a radical change then came over the new Deputy. He cut loose from his past and began to work with all earnestness. He did so well that he soon held high positions, and, notably, a very difficult one, which required a good deal of tact, that of president of the budget commission. After that he became Under Secretary of State for France, and finally, with M. Grevy's consent, vaulted easily, his heart full of wast hopes, into the circle of the quiet and simple family then dwelling in the Elyane. simple family then dwelling in the Elysee. This was the goal to which he wanted to get, and he got there. It can be said without fear of contradic-tion that the contract of marriage between his daughter and M. Wilson came very dear to M. Jules Grevy, President of the French republic, and father-in-law of a very much compromised son-in-law, contributed in especial to the downfall of Gambetta, whose most resolute enemy he was. But in this case he played his game very skilfully, as he knew that the downfall of Gambetta would be most agreeable to M. Grevy, who had no love for the young and powerful orator. Once installed in the Elysee, "Monsieur Gendre"-Mr. Son-in-law-as he was nicknamed, continued his intrigues with or without the consent of M. Grevy. He contributed his share to the overthrow of the Ministries that did not please him or did not fulfill all the special requests that he was con-tinnally asking of them. M. Wilson had a large bureau at the Elysee, where he kept a numerous staff of secretaries, whose sole occupation consisted in writing to the different Ministers and departments hundreds of letters of recommendations from himself in favor of his different "customers." Among these were also those who paid For these the business was carried very privately, and only through the most trustworthy people, unknown to the secretaries. Everybody heard about Mme. Limousin, but there are many others whose names will most likely never be revealed. A great deal was heard about the traffic in decorations; it would be wiser to say the attempt to do so, for it is certain that no decorations were ever sold. M. Wilson was mixed in many affairs, and drove quite a trade in giving recommendations to influential people, and according to the amount paid were the recommendans more or less eulogistic in character.

M. Wilson got around M. Grevy so completely that if anything was wanted, or anything was to be done at the Elysee, the advice would be: "Apply to M. Wilson."
At last every one had enough of it, and it s only a matter of astonishment that the thunder-cloud was delayed so long in bursting. Since his withdrawal in disgrace M. Grevy spent most of his life in Jura, hunting, as a diversion, when able to go out with a gun.

Maj. Jonas M. Bundy. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The following cablegram was received this morning at the Mail and Express from Minister Whitelaw Reid,

Maj. Jonas M. Bundy dled last night, at the Grand Hotel, from apoplexy, resulting from an advanced stage of Bright's disease. He never regained consciousness. The body will be embalmed and placed in the receiving vault of the

American Church. Col. John G. Lee. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-Col. John G. Lee, formerly of the United States army, and division aid on the staff of the majorgeneral commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was found dead, at 11 o'clock this morning, in his room at the Hoffman several weeks. His death was due to | worked hard to convince the other mem-

apoplexy. Double Murder on a Highway. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9.- News bas reached here of a bloody murder, doubtless a double one, which occurred in a remote part of Hancock county Sunday. The famous big John Barnard was returning from there in a buggy with a young lady, when Tilman Sutton saw him. Spurring up his horses, Sutton rode to the side of the carriage and shot. A younger brother of Bar-nard came up and shot Sutton dead. The other Barnard will doubtless die. The tragedy is a result of a long-standing feud. In 1886 Sutton's father was murdered by the Barnards, and five of them were sentenced to hang. In the Supreme Court the decision was affirmed, but a dissenting opinion by Chief-justice Turney caused Governor Taylor to commute the sentences to life imprisonment, and a popular howl was raised. It was claimed Taylor could only pardon them, and sure enough he did,

all returning to their familiar haunts. Good Shooting byan A rmy Marksman. CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Sergt. F. D. Powell, Company D. Fourteenth Infantry, piled up 173 points, the best score, to-day in the United States army national shooting tournament at Fort Sheridan. His score of 167 Tuesday gives him a total of 540 points. He is first among the contestants for a place on the army rifle team, and leads all the other contestants, with one exception, Corporal V. Sweinhart, Company D. Fourteenth Infantry, whose total thus far is 342 points.

John Fitzgerald Dying. St. Louis, Sept. 9 .- A private telegram Daniel Wilson, and which left a never-to- received here from Lincoln, Neb., states about where they should be as compared | Pass should begin by May 12, 1891. The that Mr. John Fitzgerald, president of the to Floyd. The board reserved its decision. President. It is a truly French story filled no hopes of his recovery are entertained. with the highly colored incidents that mark A later dispatch from Mr. Fitzgerald's

THEY REFUSE TO REDUCE IT

Indianapolis Valuations Must Remain at Assessor Wolf's Figures.

A Majority of the Tax Commissioners Turn Deaf Ear to the Final Appeal of the Commercial Club for a 10 Per Cent. Cut.

Indianapolis gets the worst of it by several millions in the reappraisement under the new tax law. Since the case of Indianapolis was presented to the State Board of Tax Commissioners and so unfavorably received by it a month ago, the Commercial built, and every Sunday morning M. Grevy Club has been quietly at work in the effort and his friends had a fencing bout. to have the appraisement reduced. The law gives no appeal from the State board; if it did the courts would have been appealed to. Thus the only thing possible was to try to convince the board. The figures and arguments showing that great injustice was being done this city and county were unanswerable. The only pleahas been that the appeal came in late: that if Indianapolis was reduced the other cities would want the same thing, etc. The justice of the arguments for Indianapolis were readily recognized by Colonel Walker, and finally told with Mr. Gwin, but with the Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor they counted for nothing. A plea was prepared by the Commercial Club committee-C. E. Coffin. Thos. C. Day and M. A. Downingwith figures from the latest footings in the Auditor's office, and presented yesterday by Colonel Walker. It is as follows:

We beg your further consideration of the justice of equalizing the tax valuation of Marion county realty with the average assessments made elsewhere in the State. In addition to the facts which have heretofore been submitted to you, indicating the excessive proportions of the valuations in Indianapolis, we respectfully call your attention to the showing of later figures, taken from the official returns of the State Auditor, which may easily be verified in a few minutes. It will be found that these figures show that the total assessment of realty in gay viveurs. It is said of him that he belonged | the entire State has been increased this county there has been an increase of more than double this per cent. As property in Marion county, as is well known, has in previous years been assessed fully 20 per cent. nearer its true value than elsewhere in the State, there is relatively an excessive valuation of more than 80 per cent. in this county. As a further indication of the inequality of the valuation, the official returns show that one-tenth of the assessment of the entire State is placed on Marion county, though we have here but one-twentieth of the population of the State. As the power and duty of mak-ing a just and fair equalization of taxes rests with your board, we appeal to you for such an adjustment of the excessive valuation in Marion county as will be equitable. If this is not granted there will virtually be inflicted a penalty for faithfully endeavoring to comply

with the new law while a premium for not com-

plying with it will be allowed. This statement shows that while there has been an average increase in the appraisement throughout the whole State, under the new law, of 30 per cent. there has been an increase in Indianapolis of 65 per cent. It is a well-established fact in the appraisements here, tofore Indianapolis has been 20 per cent. nearer the full value than the rest of the State. Thus at a conservative estimate Indianapolis gets the worst of it now by fully 80 per cent. These figures also make the startling showing that one-tenth of the entire assessment of the whole State is loaded upon Marion county. The State has ninety-two counties, many of them wealthy. It contains an unusually large number of goodly cities, cities boasting of many wealthier men than Indianapolis can pro-duce. This city cannot match Bass, of Fort Wayne; McKeen, of Terre Haute; the De Pauws, of New Albany; Mackey and the Vieles, of Evansville; the Fowlers, of Lafayette or the millionaires of Richmond. But one-twentieth of the population of the State is located here, and they are comparatively poor, yet the county pays one-tenth of the taxes of the State.

Colonel Walker followed this plea up with a brief statement of facts by himself. He showed that at his suggestion, and upon the request of the assessor of this township, the Commercial Club had appointed a committee of twenty men, and the one thing he had urged upon these men was a fair com-pliance with the law. These men were selected from the people who had the very best knowledge of real-estate values in the city—men who, from their official or business relations, had had intimate knowledge of the subject for years; many of them were real-estate dealers. That there might be no politics in it, ten Republicans and ten Democrats were appointed. They were such men as Col. M. A. Downing, W. J. Holliday, Charles E. Coffin, F. W. Hamilton, Horace M. Hadley, Thomas H. Spanu, Frank Maus, E. C. Rassmann, W. H. Hobbs and C. M. Cooper. These men appraised the twenty inside squares, and did it carefully under oath to do their duty. They took up the work piece by piece in sub-committees, visited the property, took everything into consideration and set their values accordingly. Then it was all taken up in general committee and again gone over carefully. Yet when they turned their work over to Assessor Wolf he arbitrarily increased the appraisement on some streets 10 per cent., on others

men and made an increase of fully \$2,000,-Colonel Walker called the board's attention to the fact that it had depended upon his judgment in nearly everything within his territory, raising some counties and lowering others, but here, where he knew more about values than anywhere else, they seemed unwilling to trust him. He then renewed his motion for a 10-per-cent. reduction for Marion county, and asked for a vote on it, in order that a record might be made. Secretary of State Matthews made a long speech against it, and Governor Hovey and Mr. Henderson also spoke in opposition. On the vote, Messrs. Walker and Gwin, who give their

whole attention to tax matters, voted for

15 and on others 20 per cent. He set his

judgment up against that of these twenty

the reduction, while the other three voted against it. The Commercial Club is indignant at the obstinacy manifested by a majority of the commission in this matter and has come to the conclusion that it does not pay to comply with the tax law, when it is clearly shown that by ron-compliance other cities have saved mil. as of dollars taxes and at the same time escaped any troublesome attention at the hands of the State board. "Col. Walker has been unceasing in his attempts to have justice done this city in this matter," said Secretary Fortune House, where he had been a guest for to a Journal reporter last night. "He has bers of the board, and his arguments have been irrefutable; but they, with one exception-Mr. Gwin-refused to be convinced, and Indianapolis must suffer by their action. The injustice to this city must be patent to every one who reads the facts and figures submitted by the Commercial Club. A majority of the commissioners, however, shut their eyes to these telling comparisons, and, unfortunately for Indianapolis, there is no appeal from their

> decision. The Commissioners devoted a portion of their executive session yesterday afternoon to listening to a vigorous "kick" from two representatives of Clark county on the recent action increasing the assessment of that county 40 per cent. These representa-tives were H. F. Work, of New Washingtop, who was the exponent of the Farmers' Alliance interests in the lower house of the last Legislature, and August Schlamm, of Henryville, county assessor. They informed the commissioners that Clark county was quite willing to meet them half way, and to compromise on a 20 per cent. raise over last year. As it stood, they asserted it looked as though Clark had been picked out of the other ninety-two counties of the State and made an example of. The people down there could not understand why this should have been done as the county was a very large one and con-tained much poor land. The surrounding counties, they said, had much the best of it in the verdict of the board as compared to Clark. Floyd, they frankly admitted, had been originally assessed too high, and they thought the 20 per cent. reduction there none too much. It brought Floyd's average down to \$17.70, as against \$17.91 for Clark under the 40 per cent increase. A 20 per cent. cut now would place them

Identified as the Car Thieves. Charles Fiel was arrested yesterday by Detectives Thornton and Page on an

cusation of grand larceny. He is twentyfive years of age and brother of George Fiel, who was arrested the night before on the same charge. The brothers have been identified as the men who robbed a Lake Erie & Western car of a quantity of paper belonging to the Indiana Paper Company. George was recognized by Marks, the South-street dealer. as the one who attempted to sell him 2,500 paper sacks, and who fled when they reached Alabama street, en route to the station-house, when Marks had determined to turn him over to the officers. Charles, who has served one term of eighteen months, was recognized by Budweitzki, the East Washington-street dealer, as the man who sold him for \$4 the set of carving tools worth \$60 and owned by August Hohn. Budweitzki also bought a wagon-load of paper from him on Monday for \$3.50.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mr. Percy Hord has gone to Minneapolis to make a short visit. Miss Georgia Whittier will go to Chicago this week to visit relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hill, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. David Macy. Mr. W. W. Knight is expected home the last of the week from a two weeks' Eastern

Mrs. William J. Reed, of Kansas City, is visiting Mrs. C. B. Lockard, on North Meridian street. Miss Emily Bingham is expected home

Saturday from a three-months' visit to Mrs. Eben Wolcott, of Wolcott, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, on Fort Wayne avenue. Mr. Jesse Fletcher has returned from

Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fletcher

are expected home next week. Miss Lulu Whiting, who has been visit-ing Mrs. W. W. Woolen for some time, has returned to her home in the East. Mrs. N. K. Igoe and niece, Miss Emma McLaughlin, will leave to-day for Cherry Vale, Kan., to visit Mrs. McLaughlin. Messrs. Edwin Blair Peirce. Malott Fletcher, E. B. Martindale, jr., Stout and Hendricks have returned to Purdue Uni-

versity. Mrs. George F. Branham will leave tomorrow to join Mr. Branham and son, at Metuchen, N. J., where they will remain indefinitely.

Miss Ella Malott will attend Bryn Mawr College this year and Miss Annie Hasselman will go to Mrs. Somers's school in Washington. Mrs. J. S. Jenckes and son, Mr. Will

Linder, will leave to-day for Boston, where they were called by the illness of Mrs. Jenckes's mother. Miss Aileen Fletcher has returned from a visit to her uncle, Mr. Bryant, in Washington, D. C., and Miss Una Fletcher will re-

C. A. Humphrey, A. W. Sanborn, H. S. Humphrey and G. M. Sanborn have gone to Douglas lake and the Straits of Mackinaw for a fishing and hunting trip Mr. and Mrs. Conant, of Cincinnati, who

are guests of the former's sister, Mrs. Charles Maguire, and family on North Pennsylvania street, will return home tomorrrow. Miss Mercy Laughlin, who has been visiting Mrs. Maguire for several weeks, will return home to-day.

SEDWICK-LAKE. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 9 .- This evening, at 6 o'clock, Miss Elfa Lake, of this city, and Mr. Charles Sedwick, of Indianapolis, were married. Rev. T. S. Guthrie, representing this district in the State Legislature, performed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will P. Lake, The parlors were decorated with roses and smilax, and the bridal party stood under a canopy of flowers. The bride was arrayed in a costume of pearl and white faille, with chiffon lace trimmings, en train and decollete. The bridesmaid, Miss Laura Stump, of Indianapolis, wore light gray China silk, with low neck and short sleeves. Mr. Chauncey Clark, of Indianapolis, acted as best man, and with the groom were regulation black. Mr. Sedwick is the son of J. B. Sedwick, who, with his father, form a part of the firm of A. Baken & Co., stock and commission merchants at Indianapolis. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Sedwick departed for their new home, just prepared, at No. 67 Fletcher avenue, Indianapolis. Among the guests present were the following, of Indianapo-lis: Misses Mildred Helm, Emma White, Hallie Joyce, Mamie Brown and Lizzie Sedwick; Messrs. Morris Dowd, Albert Adams. Robert Elliott, William Orner and J. C. Clark. Miss Maud Stevens and Mr. Benjamin Thornburg, of Martinsville, and Miss Minnie Spain, of New Castle, were also present. The presents were numerous.

SMITH-VAN ZANDT. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORTVILLE, Ind., Sept. 9.-At noon today, at the residence of the bride, in this city, by Rev. J. S. Gosset, Mr. John R. Smith, a prominent railroad man of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Clara Van Zant, the daughter of Representative Samuel A. Troy, were married. A number of invited guests were present. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will leave shortly for Jacksonville, their future residence.

RETTIC-TREANOR.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 9 .- William D. | "and with the bosses, too, if they are dis-Rettic and Miss Ida Treanor, both of this city, were married this morning at St. Patrick's Church, Rev. Father Spillard offi-

THE WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION.

Bids to Be Opened To-Day for the Construction of Indiana's Building.

The executive committee of the Indiana world's fair commission will meet at Secretary Noble's office in the State-house this afternoon. There are five bids in for the construction of the Indiana building at the world's fair, and the committee will open and examine them and recommend one to the commisson at its meeting to-morrow. Thus the executive committee will virtually award the contract to-day. The meeting of the commission to-morrow will be watched with more than ordinary interest, for the most important office within its gift is to be filled-that of executive commissioner. Among the candidates for this place are D. M. Fenton, of Hammond: Calvin Fletcher, of Spencer: Edward Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and B. F. Havens, of Terre Haute, and it is almost a certainty that one of these four gentlemen will be chosen. This will be the first meeting of the board since last May, and there are several matters of importance to come up aside from the awarding of the building contract and the election of an executive commissioner.

Shot Eleven Snipe. CAPE MAY, N. J., Sept. 9.—The President, John N. Parker, U. S. N., and George W. Boyd were out the greater part of the day on Reyburn's steam launch Neosho. The President killed eleven yellow-legged snipe. Hon. Louis T. Michener and daughter, of Washington, dined with the President this

Early to-morrow morning the President goes to Maurice river meadows for rail-birds. He will take an early special train under the direct management of Colonel

Secretary Halford says the President will not consider the question of filling the vacancies in the Interstate-commerce Commission created by the death of Commissioner Bragg and the resignation of Judge Cooley until his return to Washington.

Want the Harbor Built. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 9.-Two years

ago the Aransas Harbor, City and Im-

provement Company acquired a good deal of sandy beach on the gulf coast of Texas, received permission from Congress to con-struct a deep-water harbor at Aransas Pass, and began advertising extensively in Northern papers. A town was laid out and \$275,000 worth of lots sold at public outery. The company, on its part, agreed that bons fide work for the deepening of Aransas second payment on the lots is now due.

son is president of the company.

LAUNDRY GIRLS' MASS-MEETING.

W. P. Fishback and Others Speak Forcibly on the Benefits of Organized Labor.

The Criminal Court room was crowded. last night, on the occasion of the meeting promote the interests of the Laundry-girls' Union. One of the carpenters' unions, headed by the Union Carpenter drum corps, entered in a body and opened the meeting with a sound of martial music. D. F. Kennedy. president of the Central Labor Union, presided. Mr. Morris Ross was the first speaker. After some pleasantries, he said the first instance of a union that he remembered in history was that of the three oxen recorded by the fable-writer, Esop. The oxen browsed closely together constantly, and the watchful lion in the brush did not dare attack them. He used craft however to create dissensions among them, and when they separated to distant parts of the field, it was an easy matter for him to make a feast on each. He impressed upon the girls of laundries in which they have refused to organize the selfishness of standing in the way of the elevation of the rest. A trades-union is educational in its influence and means an enlargement of ideas. That nothing can be accomplished without organization. he remarked, was an accepted truth. He traced the rise of the laundry business in this city, and asserted that it is a fortune-maker, enabling the proprietors to pay heavy commissions, and yet get rich. They are then able, he said, to pay good wages, and should not make slaves of their girls. Mr. Ross prophesied that organized labor would some day own a labor temple, and closed with an appeal for better and more thorough organization among the laundry em-Father O'Donaghue followed in a brief

address. He insisted upon the necessity and benefits of organization, since singly the laborer cannot cope with the organized purchaser of his labor. He be-lieved, he said, that the girls are fully as capable to organize as men, and that the results are just as beneficial. Organization causes an imposition on one girl to be taken up by all the others. The influence of unionism, he said, is educational in its nature. Rev. F. N. Dexter, of the People's

Church, was next presented, and, as usual, greeted with much enthusiasm. He said that, while his beliefs differed widely on religious matters, and probably on some economic subjects with those of the previous speakers, they could all agree on the Lord's prayer, beginning, "Our Father." This shows the brotherhood of all men and show why they should stand together, and why the interests of the laundry girls were the interests of organized labor generally. He would not, he said, use unions as weapons of offense, but, rather, as a means of self-eleva tion to better and higher standards. H prophesied that unionism would win. purpose is worthy, it desires no man's hurt. but, rather, to bless all. Chairman Kennedy then presented Mr. W. P. Fishback, who was received with

applause. "A few months ago," said he "when the carpenters were making a fight for eight hours, I heard a party of bosses deploring the movement and expressing fears for the morals of the journey men on account of the extra hours of idle-ness. Myron Reed told a Kansas City inter-viewer the other day, that it was nobody's business how the working men puts in the extra time, and he was right. It 18 a great pleasure to compare the American laboring masses with the millions I have lately seen in Europe. The welfare of our country rests with the working people, and I wonder why anyone opposes organization. A few years ago in England it was unlawful for workingmen to organize, but they did organize and to-day wield a tremendous power. The recent great coal-handlers' strike in London was one of the greatest blessings, I believe, that England ever had. The rich thought they could do as they please; the demands and troubles of the coalers did not interest them. But in three or four days the scarcity of coal brought home to every fireside how absolutely they were dependent upon the ill-paid workers. It showed the race there is a common interest and should be a common bond of sympathy. The careless employer must be taught that he is not working with lifeless material, but with human beings. Why, in former years the employe was a hired hand, apparently not a man. This must be changed. There must be an intermingling. This government is not worth one cent unless the sym-pathies of brotherhood ramify and run through all its people. The laboring people saved the country once, when threatened with disunion, and they can be trusted now to save its hearth-stone. It is a shame and a disgrace that any laborer, much more an American, should have to work for less than will keep soul and body together. American citizens must have time to read and think. These young women are not machines to iron cuffs and collars. The good people of the city are not with the laundrymen if they oppress their employes. They would rather pay more, if need be, than see such a state of things. I would feel ashamed to wear laundried cuffs and collars with a knowledge that the work did not bring the laborer the full worth of his hire. The masses are with you, girls," continued the speaker, posed to be decent. The people are opposed to men who pay less than an American citizen requires to live on. I am with you, and I sympathize with the movement to strengthen your union." The speaker was loudly applauded. Further speeches were made by Mr. Hig-

gason, president of Carpenters' Union, No. 446, and by D. F. Kennedy, The latter announced that the laundries which have agreed to pay time and a half for overtime are the Acme, Capitol, Krauss, Diamond, Unexcelled, Gem and Home. Only two, the North-side and the New York, have refused. Mr. Kennedy made a warm appeal to extend the union into every laundry, no matter how well treated the girls know themselves to be. It would be a great help, he said, to the girls of other laundries. Both he and Mr. Higgason made effective speeches.

MEXICO'S NEW TARIFF.

Agricultural Implements and Machinery Free -Duties on Many Articles Changed.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 9.-A dispatch from the City of Mexico gives the following summary of the new Mexican tariff which has just made its appearance in the Diario official. One of the notable features of the new law is its greater definiteness. The number of classes of merchandise have been increased from 650 to nine hundred. with a corresponding gain in convenience. The free list retains coal, coke, wood-pulp. lumber, railway, telegraph, telephone and electric light supplies, barbed wire, iron pipe, sheet tin, Portland cement, explosives for mines, power machinery, boilers and engines, wire cables, ores, cordage, agricultural implements and a number of other articles. Precious stones, formerly free, are taxed from \$3 to \$5 per carat. Sul phuric and muriatic acids, formerly free. will be 3 cents a kilogramme. This is the metric weight, and is equivalent to two and one-fifth pounds. There are no advalorem duties, and unless otherwise specified, the following duties are so much per kilogramme: Li-

quors, wine and beer in glass are unchanged: liquors in wood are reduced from 40 cents to 30 cents; wine from 12 cents to 10 cents and beer to 8 cents. Many drngs and chemicals have been reduced: Phosphorus from 75 cents to 50 cents, while matches are increased from \$1.25 to \$1.50; common paper for certain purposes is reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents; brown wrapping paper from 8 cents to 5 cents; envelopes from 45 cents to 35 cents; bristol board to 25 cents and pasteboard to 15 cents. Playing cards are increased to \$1.60. Wallpaper was 30 cents, now it is divided into three classes and will pay 10 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents, according to description. Paper with printed headings, document blanks, monograms, as well as printed tickets of all kinds, will pay \$1. Raw cotton is unchanged, as is also cotton cloth. There are some differences in threads and in underwear. There are few The drawers of the notes will protest on | changes in linen and some reductions. Silk the ground that the company has not ful- | is especially unchanged. Woolen carpets filled its part of the contract. An enor- are lower, and there are reductions in mous litigation will result. Russell Harri- woolen cloth, underwear, clothing, gloves and fringes. Grains are not changed. Pre- received at 74 East Washington street.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, E, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y LOUISVILLE, KY.

served fruits are increased from 50 cents to 75 cents; Virginia leaf tobacco from 18 cents to 25 cents; crude petroleum from 1 cent to cents; white refined is unchanged. Fixed oils, not specified, are reduced from 50 cents to 20 cents, and lubricating oils to 5 cents. Common soaps are increased from 18 cents to 25 cents. Common glass bottles are reduced from 3 cents to 1 cent; glass and porcelain otherwise are unchanged. Furniture, finished and ready for use, has been advanced 5 cents, and will pay from 20 cents to 40 cents, according to quality. Common wooden furniture, unfinished, is reduced from 15 cents to 8 cents. Jewelry is increased, and will pay from \$50 to \$75, according to class. Carriages are unchanged, and will pay from 35 cents to 60 cents, according to weight. Unfinished and upholstered carriages will only pay for the same class from 10 cents to 30 cents. Fire-arms are somewhat reduced. Rubber cloth and rubber clothing will be increased from 8 cents to 12 cents. Machinery for industrial uses, agricultural, mines and the arts is to be free only when it is not arranged to be moved by crank, pedal or lever; if so arranged it is to pay 5 cents. Tools are reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents; steel ignots are reduced from 5 cents to 3 cents; pigiron is increased from 1 cent to 3 cents; bar iron from 5 cents to 10 cents; angle iron will be 3 cents; sheet iron and corrugated iron, galvanized or not, 4 cents: iron beams will remain at 1 cent; manufactures of iron, not otherwise specified, will be increased from 20 cents to 25 cents. In many cases legal weight is substituted for gross weight: that is, the goods do not have to pay duty on the boxes or barrels containing

CROOKED PENSION WORK.

The Husband of Mrs. Edney Miller, Who Got a Pension as a Widow, Thought to Be Alive.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal Madison, Ind., Sept. 9 .- A deputy United States marshal from Indianapolis arrived here yesterday, armed with necessary papers, to arrest Mrs. Sarah Jones, nee Miller,

charged with obtaining a pension by fraud, The case is one of the most peculiar that has come under the notice of the Pension Department. The facts in the case are

about as follows: Mrs. Sarah Miller, residing in this city, made claim, several years ago, for pension, as the widow of Edney Miller, late of the Eighty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. The claim was prosecuted by Milo Bowman nere. After several years' delay the pension was granted and Mrs. Miller received her money. Three months ago it was discovered by the department that there was something crooked, from the fact that an application for pension from a living Edney Mil-ler, Company G, Eighty-second Indiana volunteers, was submitted. This led to an investigation. The case was being tried to-day before United States Commissioner Korbley. The government is represented by Colonel S. N. Chambers, United States attorney for Indiana. The defendant is evidence as to the claimant being the legal widow of Miller is considerably mixed, and the evidence as to the claimant's husband ever having been in the service is also much clouded. The examination of witnesses occupied the afternoon and will be concluded to-morrow. There are several parties mixed up in the matter who doubtless meant no wrong in the part they played, but they are made to feel considerable uneasiness.

Bicycle Races.

Humber and Swift, pneumatic bicycles, won first and second in the one-mile, and first and third in the three-mile race on Labor day. The above machines are the most famous, and used by the fastest racing men in the world. If you want bicycles for speed call and examine the above, while for road and general use we have the Columbia and Eclipse, which are ridden and acknowledged to be the best by the great majority of intelligent wheelmen. Bargains in second-hand and shop-worn H. T. HEARSEY & Co., 116 and 118 N. Pennsylvania st.

Cheap Excursions. On Sept. 15 and 29 the Missouri Pacific Railway will sell round-trip tickets to nearly all points in Southwest Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arkansas and Texas. Tickets will be good thirty days, with stop-over privileges. The rates will be about half fare. Tickets will be on sale by all ticket agents. For

agent, 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis, Ind. HARK! hark! 'tis Sozodont I cry, Haste youths and maidens, come and buy. Come and see a secret I'll unfold, At small expense to young and old, A charm that will on both bestow A ruby lip, and teeth like snow.

lowest rates, maps and full information ad-

dress COKE ALEXANDER, district passenger

The Monon Route Will sell harvest excursion tickets to all points in the West, Northwest, South and Southwest, tickets good going Sept. 15 and 29, limit thirty days. For further information, maps, routes, etc., call on or address I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A., 28 South Illinois st.

London Panels at Clarke's, \$5. See them before going

Ir you are bilious, take Beecham's Pills. Corns, bunions and inverted nails removed without pain. Dr. Morgan, 2512 W. Wash. Parlor Cars to Louisville.

To further accommodate the travel between Indiana polis and Louisville, the Pennsylvania Lines will hereafter run a parlor car on train No. 4. leaving Indianapolis at 8 a. m., and on train No. 7, leaving Louisville at 2 p. m. Seat charge only 25 cents for any distance.

Artificial Teeth Without a Plate Or bridge-work. A. J. Morris, 5612 E. Washington St., opposite New York Store, Indianapolis.

See Our Life ize crayons and our dozen cabinets, \$1. CLAUR'S, 66 East Washington street. A FINE lot of young yellow-head parrots just

Three days-Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Monday school begins. Is your boy prepared for it? This week only we offer choice of all our \$10, \$9, \$8 and \$6 Medium-weight, Dark-colored Two-piece Suits for \$4.97, and some \$6, and all \$5, \$4.50, \$4 and \$3.50 Twopiece Suits, medium weight,

SCHOOL SHOES

SCHOOL HATS

For boys and girls in wonderful variety and at all prices. Call on us. It will pay you.

AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA SPECIAL

AN UNQUESTIONED SUCCESS.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL PLAY

TO-NIGHT and rest of week. Matinee Saturday. Prices-Gallery, 25c; Balcony, 50c; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Orchestra and Boxes, \$1. Matinee prices-All lower floor, 50c; Balcony 25c,

REMOVAL. MAY BROTHERS,

MANTELS,
Have removed to the northeast corner Delaware and
Ohio streets, where they show the largest stock of
Mantels in the city. Call and examine our goods before placing orders. C. E. KREGELO & WHITSETT

FUNERAL DIRECTORS. 125 N. Delaware St.

Tel. 564. Free Ambulance.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - FURNISHED ROOMS WITH VV board for gentleman, wife and two children, first-class location; references exchanged. Address

CALESMEN TO SELL GOODS TO MERCHANTS D by sample; big pay for workers; new goods; per-manent situation; chance to build a fine trade, MOD-EL MANUFACTURING CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED-ENERGETIC MEN TO BUY EXHI-bition phonographs. You can make large in-comes exhibiting them at fairs and towns. LEEDS & CO., Managers Exhibition Department for Ind. WANTED-RELIABLE MEN AS DEPUTIES five-year endowment order; terms liberal and ex-clusive territory given. Address E. L. NELSON.

COR SALE-CHERRY-WOOD OFFICE-DESK largest size. Apply to Room 19, 60 East Mar-

Supreme Clerk, No. 1 Beacon street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE-THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 86 Hoyt avenue, containing 7 rooms, lot high above grade-on account of ill health owner will sell for less than it is worth. W. J. Mccullough & SONS, 92 East Market st.

ANNOUNCEMENT. GRESH'S SELECT DANCING ACADEMY A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS TELLS life's history correctly by the planets; gives information on all subjects; if sick or in trouble con-

sult the Doctor at once. 42 Massachusetts ave. FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. MERIDIAN STREET LOT, 50x195 FEET, near Fourth street. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East

TALBOTT AVENUE SECOND SQUARE, NEAR. I ly new seven-room cottage, good condition, must sell quick. C. F. SAYLES.

ILLINOIS STREET, NEAR MICHIGAN, GOOD substantial brick residence, twelve rooms, etc. east front, large brick barn, large lot. Chance fabrical bargain. C, F. SAYLES.

PARK AVENUE, OPPOSITE C. W. FAIlbanks' residence, handsome seven-room cottage, grates, mantels, fine walks, good lot, above grade, large barn; will sell at sacrifice.

REAL ESTATE.

LOTS IN HARVEY HAVE MORE THAN doubled in value in the last twelve months. There is no investment equal to Harvey lets anywhere is no investment equal to harvey lets anywhere. The city has grown from a vacant prairie to a population of 4.000 in 365 days. Nine big factories located there and more coming. Lots \$175 and upwards. One-fourth cash, balance six semi-annual payments, 6 per cent. interest. One fare for round trip for adi those who buy lots from points within seventy-five miles of Lodianapolis. Any Thursday, day or night trains, tickets good for ten days returning. Harvey is located two miles south of Chiturning. Harvey is located two miles south of Chicago, on four great railroads. Has all city improve-ments. For tickets and full information call on or address CHARLES F. KNOWLTON, Agent of Harvey Land Association (founders of the town), No. 98 East Market street, Indianapolis.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. BUILDING AND LOAN-BIG FOUR BUILD. D ing Association has four plans, The difference lies in the length of time necessary to pay out. 60 monthly payments, \$20 each, builds \$1,000 house; 96 monthly payments, \$20 each, builds \$1,000 house;
96 monthly payments, \$13.34 each, builds \$1,000 house 40 loans made since March at a cost of \$30,000. Hon Miles M. Reynold, president J. Wealey Smith, (capitalist) treasurer. A few good agents wanted. JOHN FURNAS, Sec'y. Office 77½ East Market st.

FINANCIAL. CANS-MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. P.

I SAYLES, 75 East Market street. SIX PERCENT, ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-

INDIANAPOLIS MORTGAGE LOAN COMpany leans money on farniture, horses, wagons, and every kind of collsteral security. Rooms 10 and 11, Thorpe Block, 85 East Market street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 Last Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR TRADE. LOR TRADE-FOR A STOCK OF MERCHAN. I dise; a fine fourteen room brief; residence; well located in Kokomo; also, sixty-acre form bying close to Kokomo; all No. 1 property. Call or address FULLENWIDER & OLIVER, Booms 1 and 2 1900